

STR

Love, that long since has to thy mighty pow'r
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stewer*,
Do'st tyrannize in every weaker part.
The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stony tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stewer*. *Fairy Queen.*
STOUT. *n. f.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud, German; *stantan*,
Gothick, is to strike.]
1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*
2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled, they have slept their sleep.
He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous
man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*
3. Obdurate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*
There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debar'd. *Bathurst.*
4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loos'n'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*
STOUT. *n. f.* A cant name for strong beer.
Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

STOUTLY. *adv.* [from *stout*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
STOUTNESS. *n. f.* [from *stout*]
1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue
and *stoutness* after. *Afcham's Schoolmaster.*
3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
TOSTOW. *v. a.* [*top*, Sax. *stec*, old Frisick, a place; *stowen*,
Dutch; to lay up.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay
in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? *Shak.*
I'll holders of the fiddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*
Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides. *Dryden.*
All the patriots of their ancient liberties were beheaded,
stow'd in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Ad.*
The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope.*
STOWAGE. *n. f.* [from *stow*.]
1. Room for laying up.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures, when
the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value.
Addison on the State of the War.

2. The state of being laid up.
'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STOWE, *see*. Whether singly or jointly are the same with the
Saxon *stow*, a place. *Gilpin's Camden.*
STRA'BISM. *n. f.* [*strabismus*, Fr. *εστραβισμός*.] A squinting; act
of looking askint.

TO STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* [Supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.]
To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other
to the right and left.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and
he will find himself a forked *stradling* animal, with bandy legs.
Arbutnot and Pope.

TO STRAGGLE. [Of this word no etymology is known;
it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *straviare*, Italian,
of *straviam*, Latin.]

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to
ramble.

But stay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end;
I *straggled* on too far. *Snelling.*
Having pass'd the Syrens, they came between Seylla and
Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seem'd to cast out
great store of flames and smoke. *Raleigh.*

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A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. *L'Estr.*
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot
keep their minds from *straggling*. *Locke.*
2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great
quantity. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who
out of weariness stay'd behind. *Clarendon.*

From *straggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tals.*
3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine,
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine,
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the
hedge that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand
single.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house;
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *straggle*.]
1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one
who rambles without any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers*
from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and often-
times use to work much mischief. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Let's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*
Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*,
and the other half broken. *Swift.*

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.
Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*stract*, old Dutch. It is well observed by
Ainsworth, that *loi* not crooked we ought to write *straight*, and
for narrow *strait*; but for *straight*, which is sometimes found,
there is no good authority.]

1. Not crooked; right.
Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakespeare.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have like-
wise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with
the oblique, differ little in found, save that the *straight* require
somewhat a stronger blast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there
is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round.

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half undet
the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts's Logic.*
2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*, *strait*, Fr.
[See *STRAIT*.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great of-
ficers, that they were like to garments, *strait* at the first put-
ting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immedi-
ately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the ad-
jective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not fend them. I will after *straight*,
And tell him so. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel, are
not the most pernicious. *Bacon's Natural History.*

With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the aethereal spirits must appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*: *Dryden.*

Around, around the place I fumigate.
I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

TO STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.] To make not
crooked; to make *straight*.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* except it be as far bent
on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Of our selves being so apt to err, the only way which we
have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his
will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *straight*.] Rectitude; the con-
trary to crookedness.

Some are for maps, as fir and pine, because of their length
and *straightness*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
STRAIGHTWAYS. *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately;
straight.

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Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Fairy Queen.*
Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway*. *Fairy Queen.*
Did shut.

Thus stand my state, 'twixt Cade and York distrest;
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a witch, *Shakef.*
Blood will I draw on thee, thou art a witch,
And *straightway* give thy soul to him thou serv'st. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a
bloody fight. *Knoles.*
As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightway*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after
the percussion; but ceaseth *straightway* if the bell or string be
touched. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then
straightway hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

TO STRAIN. *v. a.* [*straindre*, French.]
1. To squeeze through something.

The aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and
strained. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.
Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.
I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slip'd and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander, with a close embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

4. To strain; to weaken by too much violence.
The jury make no more scruple to pass against an English-
man and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to
drink milk unstrained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Prodes decay'd about my tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.
By this we see in a cause of religion, to how desperate ad-
ventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own
part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I set my foot on's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheeks, he sweats,
Strain his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That adds my words. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpowered,
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, she *strain* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to
strain himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream,
without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and
majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the ora-
tors of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the slooping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make *strait* or tense.
A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*,
may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*

'Tis, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.
See they suffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Aldisn.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, how-
ever some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.
The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasant strains. *Shakespeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
is forc'd and *strain'd*: in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

TO STRAIN. *v. n.* To make violent efforts.
To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

That death may not them idly find 't attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

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Straining with too weak a wings,
We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filled by compression.
Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh
water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filter'd according
to the measure of the tide, and the sea water passing or *strain-*
ing through the sands leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. An injury by too much violence

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*;
but if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity,
as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or
strains. *Grew.*

2. [Saxen.] Race; generation; descent. *Spenser.*
Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*.
Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noble *strain*,
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Why do'st thou fallily seign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.
Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtly! the *strain*
of man's bled out into baboon and monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagat'd,
spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Titavson.*

4. A file or manner of speaking.
According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs,
the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all re-
ligion and virtue. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence,
as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty
strains. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound.
Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an in-
strument, and play false *strains* upon thee. *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of h-ap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heav'nly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft music mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

6. Rank; character.
But thou who lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us, if still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency.
Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her
with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time
might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of violent speech or action.
You have shew'd to-day your valiant *strain*,
And fortune led you well. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magna-
nanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio
Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primis cedebant*. *Bacon.*

STRAINER. *n. f.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration.
The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a
finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for
scathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain should'st seek a *strainer* to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer milk. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal ves-
sels the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arb.*

These when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle showers,
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*estroit*, French; *stratt*, Italian.]
1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches go
Just as they're set, too fast or slow;
And where in conscience they're *straight* laid,
'Tis ten to one that hide is cast. *Mudibai.*

2. Close; intimate.
He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty
Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as
apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Nichols.*

3. Strict;